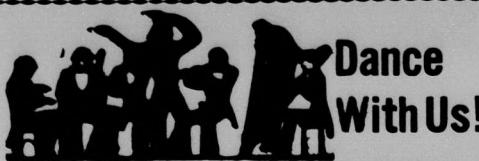


LEADING ARTICLES—August 8, 1930

OUR PARADOXICAL PEACE
STORY OF RAWLEIGH OF FREEPORT
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UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1930

No. 27

OUR PARADOXICAL PEACE

By Robert Whitaker.

Paradox abounds on every hand when we study the present world situation with respect to war and peace. Here are five formulas which set forth briefly the contradictions in which we stand.

(1) There never was an age in the history of the world in which there was such opposition to war as there is today. And also,

There never was an age in the history of the world in which there was such preparation for war as there is today.

(2) Never were there so many people as today who would have nothing to do with war. And also,

Never was it so impossible as it is today for anybody to refuse some form or other of participation in war.

(3) War was never so unprofitable as it is today. And also war was never so profitable as it is today.

(4) Never was there such honest and awakening publicity against war as we have in our time. And also,

Never was there such mendacious, malicious, and mischievous publicity on the side of war as we have in our time.

(5) Never was peace so desirable as it is now. And also,

Never was peace so abominable as it is now.

Concerning the first paradox set forth above there will be little dispute. Anti-war agitation is evident on every hand. Yet the League of Nations reports officially that the "civilized nations" are at present spending approximately three and three-quarters billions of dollars a year on war, which is one hundred millions more than last year's expenditures, and far away beyond any expenditures of former times.

As to the fact that multitudes are today resolved that they at least will withdraw from participation in war it is only necessary to refer to the many who are signing up with The War Resisters' League and other like organizations. Yet it is evident whenever war is at hand how imperious is the demand upon everyone of us, and how next to impossible it is to withdraw from having part in war.

War costs today run far beyond those of any former age. But by this very fact the individuals and corporations who profit by these expenditures have a larger stake than ever in promoting the spirit of war and preparations for war. Literally billions of capital today are on the side of keeping alive war-fear and war-fury.

Pitiless publicity as to the horrors and the high costs of war can be found now as never before, in war books, war pictures and anti-war propaganda everywhere. Yet newspaper sensationalism was never so much in evidence when there is any chance of stirring up nation against nation. Headlines are generally on the side of war.

When we come to consider the fifth couplet in this series of paradoxes there will be many to demur to the second sentence. That peace is more important and more desirable than ever is obvious enough, by reason of the fact that everyone can observe the complexities of modern civilization, the practical impossibility of carrying on war anywhere without upsetting the world balance, and the fearful havoc which war makes under modern conditions of warfare.

But how shall we prove that peace is today more

abominable than of old, or that peace ever can be an abominable thing?

Two facts should give us pause before we refuse this statement of the character of present-day peace.

The first is the fact that in practically every nation of our day which has any claim to rank as civilized the peace program is a studied and deliberate preparation for mass murder on the most colossal scale, and with the most diabolical ingenuity man has ever known. War is a hysteria, and much may be forgiven men and women for what they say and do in war. But how shall heaven itself forgive civilization, as it is, for the cold-blooded, calculating manner in which nations spend their peace periods preparing to wreck civilization when the next hysteria strikes them? Could anything be more irrational or more immoral than our present uses of peace interims? War is mass murder with the palliative that it is carried on under brain-storm conditions, under what lawyers would call an irruption of temporary insanity. But peace "preparedness," one of the foulest falsehoods any word ever covered, is mass murder "with malice prepense." Indeed, it is worse, for the murder we intend in our preparations is always worse than we are actually able to carry out.

Moreover our program of peace not only involves deliberate preparation to do worse things than man has ever been able to do, but it is, in and of itself, a program of warfare of a less obviously but more certainly destructive character. After all, our war preparations are all contingent. We may not actually employ the devilish devices which we are working out in preparation for war. But lest we fail of using them through lack of opportunity we make peace itself a period of economic cannibalism wherein flesh is bound to run short without resort to open violence. That is, we engage in such a robbery of labor at home as compels us to warfare abroad in order to get rid of the loot. Back of all war we quite generally admit today is the economic motive. Even Woodrow Wilson admitted this when the period for imprisoning other men for saying it too soon had passed by. But the expression is too elegant to be explicit and evident to the common mind. What the confession really means is this, that mass murder proceeds out of mass stealing which has gone before. We must rob labor at home over long periods of so-

called peace in order to carry on those competitions with other robbers of labor abroad which will allow us to get up the hysterias necessary for international warfare. Peace time is the time in which we accumulate the loot over which we fight in war time. There would be no occasion for us to do what we do in war, or to use our preparations for war, if we were not carrying on in the peace period so as to make collisions and contentions inevitable.

Until we get rid of the abominations of peace we shall never be done with the abominations of war.

BUSINESS RECOVERY NOT VISIBLE.

There is nothing in prevailing business facts to indicate the end of the business depression, declares the *Annalist*, an authoritative journal of commerce and finance.

Ballyhoo pipers for prosperity by proclamation claim that business conditions can not be worse than they are now and that therefore improvement is the next inevitable step.

"It would be a welcome discovery to find in the current records of business the evidence that the 'traditional darkest hour just before the dawn' had arrived, and was even now passing into new brightness," says the *Annalist*. "That evidence is not visible, however; the records suggest, on the contrary, that some further general decline in business must be endured. Building contracts, the commodity price level, freight loadings, steel and electric power production, and automobiles, all clearly fail to point upward."

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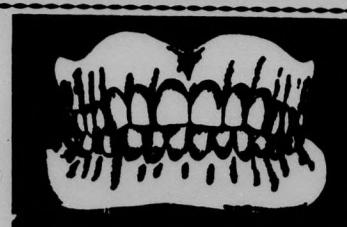
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STORY OF RAWLEIGH OF FREEPORT.

"Non-Union Forty Years," He Says; Will Not Change.

"King-Maker," Tariff Adviser, Art Collector and "Head Man" in His Town, Discusses Policies with ILNS Man—Resents Criticism and Consults Lawyers—Gives City Huge Lincoln Statue.

RAWLEIGH.

This is the second of a series of articles about W. T. Rawleigh of Freeport, written by Joseph A. Wise, International Labor News Service Bureau chief at Chicago. Mr. Wise went to Freeport for ILNS to make a first-hand, on-the-ground survey of conditions in the Rawleigh plant.—Editor.

By Joseph A. Wise.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Freeport, Ill., August 2.—The trade unionist who makes his first visit to the office of the "open shop" W. T. Rawleigh Company of this city is due for a shock as soon as he enters the front door. Hanging on the wall at the left of the "open shop" time clock is a fine framed picture of the elder Robert M. La Follette, deceased emancipator of American seamen. Immediately underneath the picture of La Follette hangs a membership card of the National Association of Manufacturers. At the right of the "open shop" time clock hangs a fine picture of George Washington.

After a wait of a half hour, I was ushered into the august presence of the "head man" of Freeport, who operates eight "open shop" plants in the United States, two in Canada, one in Australia, a thousand-acre farm west of Freeport and plantations in the West Indies, in Madagascar and in the Comoro Islands.

Rawleigh Is Asked About 1924 Campaign.

Rawleigh very thoughtfully had a stenographer at hand to make a record of the hour's combination interview, conversation and debate.

I was curious, for one thing, to ascertain what had been the final outcome of an incident that nearly developed into a national scandal during the La Follette - Wheeler presidential campaign of 1924. I did not obtain much light on that point, but gleaned several bits of interesting information along other lines.

During the height of the 1924 presidential campaign some Chicago union printers started a ruckus in reference to a lot of La Follette-Wheeler literature that it was alleged had been printed in a non-union shop operated by Rawleigh here in Freeport. I was representing International Labor News Service at the La Follette-Wheeler national headquarters in Chicago, and being a member of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 the matter was called to my attention.

Great Double Play—Nelson to Ekern.

I consulted with E. A. Patzke, who was then the president of No. 16. He instructed me to act for the union. That put me "in the middle," so to speak. I took the matter up with Congressman John W. Nelson of Wisconsin, La Follette national chairman. He "passed the buck" to Herman Ekern, former Attorney General of Wisconsin, who ran me ragged for several days in efforts to persuade me to influence the printers to "lay off." Ekern revealed to me that Rawleigh was the financial angel of the campaign and that it would be disastrous to lose him.

The American Federation of Labor and all of its affiliates were in the campaign up to their eyebrows by this time. None of us previously knew that the very life of the campaign depended upon a big "open shop" employer. The problem was to prevent the story getting out at a critical time and at the same time satisfy the clamoring and blood-thirsty union printers who knew all about Rawleigh and his peculiar ways.

Rawleigh Visits Chicago But Spars For Time.

Finally Rawleigh was induced to go to Chicago from Freeport for an interview with me. He put up a stiff argument upon his arrival in Chicago, but finally agreed to confer with a representative of the International Typographical Union at Freeport. It was arranged that Luther German of Springfield should handle the matter for the union. This arrangement calmed the embattled Chicago union printers and caused many of us to believe that Rawleigh would unionize his plant. But it was not unionized and is operated on an "open shop" basis today. It is my judgment, in view of his present attitude, that Rawleigh simply sparred for time until the election was over.

Rawleigh in his interview with me here complained that he was sick at the time, but went to Chicago upon the urgent request of Senator La Follette, the presidential candidate, who made his desire known over the long distance telephone from Washington.

Bought the Furniture and Gave Big Sums.

"I had just been in Chicago," said Rawleigh. "I opened the headquarters for them. I bought furniture and gave them a substantial contribution, and later I gave them another substantial contribution. Then when I printed that literature at my own expense that trouble was started, and now six years later the matter is up again."

Rawleigh operates a huge non-union printing plant here, has another in Montreal, Canada, and it is said he is establishing one in Melbourne, Australia. More about this later, and also interesting information in reference to Rawleigh's large "open shop" glass bottle factory here in Freeport.

SLIP VAST SUMS TO INSIDERS.

The president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, last year, received a bonus of \$1,623,532.

This information was pried from officers of the company in a court suit that is intended to check merging this company with Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company.

It was shown that three vice-presidents last year received in excess of \$375,000 apiece in bonuses. A group of Bethlehem executives received a total of \$36,493,668 in bonuses from 1911 to 1929, inclusive.

Stockholders of the company were unaware of these tremendous salaries until the information was forced from the company. The stockholders believed their president was paid \$12,000 annually.

Even hard-boiled Wall Street financiers question if any man is worth such a wage that would average \$5416 a day if the president worked 300 days in the year and took no holiday, nor winter trips to Palm Beach or summer trip to northern Europe.

These financiers are plainly worried at the exposure that may cause stockholders to ask if this is the only thing that boards of directors do with their property.

The ease with which Bethlehem directors concealed this vast sum should open the eyes of workers who imagine that they are partners in the company plant when they buy a few shares of stock on the installment plan.

Boards of directors are agents of the owners—stockholders—and yet we find more than \$36,000,000 has been secretly handed out to a few insiders between 1911 and 1929.

This sort of bookkeeping could easily make a 100 per cent profit look like a streak of red on the wrong side of the ledger. This would be useful if wages were to be cut or a tax reduction campaign launched.

If the Bethlehem directors can hand out \$36,000,000 to a few insiders and pay their president a secret bonus of more than \$1,600,000 without their stockholders' knowledge, isn't it fair to assume that additional "pay dirt" would be struck if the investigation were continued?

And isn't it fair to assume that Bethlehem is not the only concern that has perfected plans to hide profits?

Otto Rastorfer P. J. Barchi Gus Corvi

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UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

According to reports received by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, unemployment increased in July. The following is a resume of the reports received:

"The summer dull season has brought an increase in unemployment. Reports from trade unions in 24 cities show 21 per cent out of work as compared with 20 per cent in June.

"An increase in unemployment in July is not unusual. Our figures for 1928 showed more out of work in July than June, but this year the increase is particularly unfortunate, for wage earners already have a long period of lowered income and privation behind them. Also, their buying power is important at this time when stimulation of trade and production are especially needed.

"In building trades, the low level of activity this year has meant less work than usual, and the customary summer improvement in employment has not occurred. Unemployment is still at the high May level with 37 per cent out of work.

"In metal trades, special dullness this year has raised unemployment to 21 per cent of the membership in July. Unemployment has increased almost continually since January when 15 per cent were out of work, and now over three times as many are unemployed as in July last year. In printing, unemployment has also increased since January, and seven per cent are now out of work as compared to five per cent at the first of the year. This is an unusually high figure for printing.

Per Cent of Union Members Unemployed.

	July*	June	July	July
	1930	1930	1929	1928
Building Trades	37	37	16	24
Metal Trades	21	19	6	13
Printing Trades	7	6	4	5
All union members ...	21	20	9	12

*Preliminary.

"Reports for the other trades show a large increase in clothing and textile industries, and also on railroads. There were small increases in manufacturing, and in theatre and moving picture operation, and among professionals. A substantial improvement in the seafaring and shipping trades on the other hand is encouraging.

"The report for cities shows more increases than last month, but it is encouraging that eight cities report better conditions than in June. Fourteen show more out of work, as compared with eleven last month. There have been some important improvements, however. Boston, where unemployment has been particularly high, with no improvement this year, has at last reported a slight change for the better, and San Antonio, where unemployment in building has been especially serious, reports more back at work this month. But eight cities still have 40 per cent or more out of work in building trades, and 10 have more than 15 per cent unemployed in all other trades.

"In order that our figures may be used to represent total unemployment of wage earners in the United States, we are weighing them for building trades. This will make it possible to apply our figures to general situation. It should be noted, however, that the following figures represent unemployment in large cities and do not include farm laborers or office workers. The weighted figures follow showing that unemployment increased 14.8 per cent from June to July.

Per Cent Unemployed.

June 1930	14.2
July 1930	16.3

"But surely," cried Jean, "you didn't tell him straight out that you loved him?"

"Goodness, no," Mildred said calmly. "He had to squeeze it out of me."—Buffalo News.

HARRY ORCHARD ASKS PAROLE.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Boise, Idaho.—Harry Orchard, chief witness for the State in the famous Moyer-Pettibone-Haywood case, has made application for a parole. Orchard is serving a life sentence for the assassination of Governor Frank Steunenberg in 1905 during labor troubles in the Couer d'Alene district of Idaho.

Orchard turned State's evidence against William D. Haywood, Charles Moyer and George Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, accused of conspiracy in the assassination. Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone were acquitted.

Governor Steunenberg was killed by a bomb which exploded when he opened a gate at his home.

Orchard is 63 and has spent nearly a quarter of a century in the penitentiary. Since incarceration he has written a book containing not only a long confession of the Steunenberg affair but a detailed record of previous crimes, including several murders and mine and railroad bombings, principally in Idaho.

The next meeting of the board of pardons will be in September, when Orchard's case will be considered.

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"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

Just as we go to press we learn that John J. Neely, for more than 50 years a member of the union, died suddenly. He was a veteran member of the Chronicle chapel.

Chairman Daniel W. Burbank on Tuesday rendered his decision in the arbitration proceedings between the union and the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association. Chairman Burbank in his decision found for the publishers and refused to the union any portion of the increase requested. The opinion is twenty pages in length and is dated July 31st, although having been made known to the representatives of the union on August 5th. The arbitration agreement required that the affirmative votes of three members of the board of arbitration were necessary to decide the issue. Two representatives of the publishers on the board concurred in the conclusions and signed the decision. In the opinion of the chairman, any comparisons between wages in San Francisco and in New York and Chicago were rejected. The opinion states that the term, "standard of living," is not clear, although accepting "cost of living" figures as conclusive, and while acknowledging that the ownership of an automobile is indicative of the enjoyment of a higher standard of living, offsets this with the remarkable statement that "it is often acquired by discarding the satisfaction of owning a home, once the objective of every family." (As if it were unreasonable that the worker should aspire to both the ownership of an automobile and a home.) Decision further states that the standard of living is "too unstable to be given very much weight . . ." The "Cost of Living Studies," by Jessica B. Peixotto of the University of California, is quoted in the opinion. It will be recalled that this study, made by Miss Peixotto in 1921, but not published until 1929, was a survey of a group of families of members of No. 21, and in the conclusion found that the average family income of the group studied was about \$2600. Although the newspaper scale was at the time of the study \$48.50 and would have, had the member worked every work day in the year, yielded but \$2322. The remarkable showing of the Peixotto study was made by including in the family income the earnings of wives and children employed, income from boarding and lodging houses, income from investments, gifts, strike benefits, pensions, and in two instances sums up to \$1000, classified as "occasional income." . . . The decision is bolstered by quoting press dispatches anent the cost of living which appeared after the evidence was closed and which were not submitted as evidence by either party. Although the evident weight given to these newspaper articles, which were not in evidence, has been objected to, the objection cannot invalidate the award inasmuch as there is no appeal from the award of the local board of arbitration.

Although the arbitration was limited to a determination of the weekly wage rate, and although those representing the union had endeavored to make the case one of reasonable length, it was necessary to rebut the great mass of exhibits submitted by the publishers, many of which had little, if any, bearing on the issues. While other crafts have gained through arbitration, progress appears hopeless by such a method when the

worker is opposed by an industry having the widespread ramifications and so nearly monopolistic as the newspaper industry.

Although not suffering a loss such as was the case in the arbitration of 1926-27, the union has failed to make progress through arbitration, and the question of future adjustment of scales deserves the earnest attention of the membership. The arbitration decision just handed down is binding on both parties until the 14th day of February, 1931.

The following excerpt from the report of the California State Department of Industrial Relations to the Governor's Council will no doubt interest our members, inasmuch as the director of the department, Will J. French, states that more requests for information on this question have come from members of San Francisco Typographical Union than from any other trade union:

Compensation for Injuries Going to and Returning From Work.

A Mistaken Impression.

1. Although it will be twenty years within a few months since California's first Workmen's Compensation Law was passed, men of intelligence often express surprise when informed that injuries occurring while going to or returning from the place of employment are not compensable, unless some unusual factor enters, such as means of transportation furnished by the employer.

Such Legislation Rare.

2. Austria is the only country that provides this form of coverage for employees. Queensland in Australia has a similar law, and New South Wales in the same country may have adopted like legislation.

Underlying Principle and Heavy Cost Explained.

3. The theory of compensation is that each industry shall care for its killed and injured. The

general world-wide opinion is that this protection should not extend to public accidents in the form of a tax on business, and redress is possible against those responsible for injuries sustained on the streets, in trains or on the water. There would have to be a tremendous increase in insurance rates if traffic accidents were added to occupational risks, and this extra premium total would be reflected in higher costs when purchases are made or work is done.

"300 Members by January, 1931"—This is a direct talk to members of the Chronicle and News Mutual Aid Societies as well as those belonging to other sick benefit societies. The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society notes with pleasure the splendid reports of our sister organizations as they have appeared in previous issues of this column and offers its congratulations. It proves that members of these societies REALIZE the advantages to be derived therefrom, but they should ALSO realize that belonging to only ONE such organization is NOT sufficient. We strongly urge upon every printer eligible to belong to the Chronicle or News societies, to join at once if not already a member; but we also advise them to have AMPLE protection in case of sickness by ALSO being members of the Union Printers' Mutual Society. Next May will be forty-four years that this society has served humanity. Is that not a record of which to be proud and by which to be guided when joining a sick benefit organization? Almost every chapel in San Francisco and many in Oakland boasts of a member. Ask him about the society or write for further information to the secretary-treasurer, Albert Springer, Sr., 550 Baker street. Remember the initiation fee at present is half-rate.

Ray G. Barnhart, who has been ill for some weeks, on Thursday entered the San Francisco Hospital for treatment. Mr. Barnhart some weeks

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ago applied for admission to the Union Printers' Home. His application has been approved and as soon as there is a vacancy he will go to Colorado Springs.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.

Jimmie Laing, dean of the copyholders, has journeyed by automobile to his old home town, Carson City, Nevada, where he expects to meet friends of former years and talk over the "good old days."

Our good looking Jewish boy, in the person of Joseph Flaherty, returned to his labors Monday after a most enjoyable two weeks spent among any number of bathing beauties and hot dog stands at the Santa Cruz beach. Boy, he must have been inspired, for the way he runs that proof press now in nobody's business.

Dan O'Connell got tired of doping Weinstein ads and listening to Mickey Donelin talk about his cats, so he decided to get away for a while and, as his destination happens to be Harbon Hot Springs, no doubt Dan will return and subdue Donelin.

F. H. Marietta put on a sub and declared that his vacation will be spent in California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Montana and Los Angeles. He expects to be gone about three months.

Earl Curtis bid Shannon and Holland a fond farewell and departed for his old haunts, or to be more exact, the Clear Lake district.

Machinist Caughean visited Santa Cruz during last week, indulging in fishing, swimming and just loafin' 'round.

Extra! Les Reynard ruins another pair of trousers. Reynard hates to see metal on the floor, especially from a squirting machine. The other day a squirt started and Lester got right under it, acquiring another ruined pair of pants. Any subscriptions for a new pair will be gladly received and is started with the large sum of one rupee. Please help the gent!

MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

From a reliable source the writer learns that John McArdle has asked for a decision from the executive council of the M. T. D. U. as to when he is to take office as president of the M. T. D. U., on September 1st or November 1st. It appears the M. T. D. U. did not change the law to conform with the I. T. U. law. Now that the court has set the hearing on the ancillary bill of complaint for September 25th, it may be McArdle's desire to appear in court as president of the M. T. D. U. It is quite probable that Smith and White will hold on to the office until November 1st in order to appear at the court hearing as officers of the M. T. D. U., besides using their best efforts in an endeavor to make things as tough as possible for McArdle. The history of the M. T. D. U. has shown that M. T. D. U. statesmen are not above forming "combinations" to maintain themselves in power, and always at the expense of the rank and file. Probably the Smith and McArdle factions have reached an "understanding." There is the case of John White. He was a bitter enemy of Smith's for several years. All at once White's opposition to Smith resulted in a happy "make-up" with Smith when White was appointed vice-president to fill the unexpired term of John Gallagher. But with the M. T. D. U. treasury about depleted, with no bright chances of that treasury ever being filled to overflowing with a surplus, it would seem that "a condition and not any fine theories" now confronts the McArdle program. Some other policy than that of "killing off the enemy" by handing them political jobs will be for him to solve.

The erstwhile back-sea driver of the M. T. D. U. (McArdle), it would seem, is also anxious to be the front-seat driver of the M. T. D. U. chariot at the Houston convention. The M. T. D. U. states-

men have made a fine mess of things in their attempts to keep alive the M. T. D. U. in the interests of the working mailer. But while there's life there's hope. The snarl in which the outgoing and incoming officers of the M. T. D. U. now find themselves entangled might possibly be straightened out by letting the Smith and McArdle factions lay their cards on the table at the Houston convention and let the delegates decide the issue. One way out of the difficulty would be for the delegates at the Houston convention to favor the sending to the referendum a proposition to withdraw the injunction, discontinue further court action and dissolve the M. T. D. U. H. Mitchell, vice-president-elect of the M. T. D. U., has been quoted as stating he was "opposed to the expenditure of any further money in court action against the I. T. U." If this is Mr. Mitchell's present attitude in the matter, we can see but one logical course for him to follow at the present time, and that policy is to advocate the withdrawal of all injunctions against the I. T. U. Being that the McArdle ticket was elected on a reform party platform, the only plan that we can see of reforming the M. T. D. U. would be for the officers-elect to advocate it being dissolved.

James T. ("Scaurie") Moore, for several months a patient at the Union Printers' Home, is reported as having suffered a relapse, we regret to learn. . . . Frank C. Lee, who has been confined at a local hospital for several weeks, has returned home and expects returning to work shortly . . . Robert ("Bob") Hearn has recovered sufficiently from his recent illness to resume work. . . . Among those who are vacationing from the daily or nightly grind, as the case may be, are: Chas. York, Chronicle chapel, and S. J. Finnegan, Call-Bulletin chapel. Several others have announced their intention of taking vacations during the coming month, September, which, it seems, is a favorite month for mailer vacationists. . . . Many members of local printing trades will learn with regret of the death of John W. ("Jack") Morrissey, in Australia. He was a well-known member of No. 18. Of late years he had engaged in the hotel business in Honolulu, Tracy, Calif., and this city. Owing to frequent attacks of asthma and failing health, he retired from business and returned to Australia about two years ago. He was a man of sterling qualities.

SHOULD WAGE-EARNERS OWN AUTOS?

(An Editorial in the Philadelphia Daily News.)

In opposing a request by St. Louis car railway workers for an increase in the rate of pay, counsel for the company resorted to an argument that should be denounced by every manufacturer and merchant in the country. The lawyer asserted that 37 per cent of the men own automobiles. This, he argued, indicated that the rate of pay was already too high and should be reduced instead of being increased.

A man who makes such an argument as this should be put away in a lunatic asylum. A corporation that operates upon such a wage policy should have its charter revoked as being, not only a public nuisance, but subversive of the public welfare.

If the wages of workers are to be reduced to such a level that they can not buy automobiles, the automobile industry will be largely destroyed. Its prosperity is dependent almost entirely upon the ability of the wage earners to buy cars.

The idea that men should be paid as little as possible is cruel, vicious and based upon brutal ignorance of modern economic essentials. Industrial and business leadership today must discard it. In place of it, management must substitute the high

wage policy and seek ceaselessly to increase the level of real wages. This can be done by maintaining the present price level and increasing the rate of pay; or by lowering prices while maintaining the present wage level.

This is the real task of modern management, and only in doing it can it justify itself and our present economic system.

LOW WAGE VICTIMS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Marion is not the only sore spot in North Carolina nor are deplorable conditions confined to the textile industry.

A public-spirited citizen of Winston-Salem recently said that, if relief work was instituted for those in distress, practically the entire industrial population of the community would be eligible.

"This would include not only those unable to secure employment but those with steady jobs," he said.

"With wage scales as low as one dollar a day in the Reynolds tobacco plants the workers are unable to buy the bare necessities of life.

"Such a wage, or one considerably larger, would obviously not provide sufficient food, let alone shelter and clothing.

"How they maintain existence is a mystery but they do and the employers seem glad to face bitter and growing public disapproval rather than remedy the situation."

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 0056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1930

Directing the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to collect more detailed figures on unemployment and then nullifying the direction by refusing to appropriate the money to pay for the work entailed was one of the anti-labor achievements of the recent session of Congress, which passed the bill on this subject introduced by Senator Wagner of New York without the financial means to make the law effective. "It is useless for Congress to tell us what to do without preceding it with means to do it," declared Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, in commenting on the lack of funds to collect the information called for in the Wagner law.

The President has committed himself to the private operation of Muscle Shoals plan, and declares he will veto the Senate plan of governmental operation. The President made this announcement in a letter to Congressman Reece of Tennessee, who is seeking renomination. His opponent attacked him because of his opposition in the House to the Norris plan of government operation of Muscle Shoals, which has been approved by the Senate. The President wrote to Reece: "I am assured the Senate plan can not be passed in the House. Nor would I approve the plan, because it is not in the interests of Tennessee or the rest of the nation."

A dispatch in a Detroit newspaper recently told of a strike at the Fisher Body Works, Flint, Mich. The strikers charged that they were not earning enough to live decently. In an adjoining column of the same newspaper appeared a story saying that Frederick Fisher of Fisher Body Works had just spent \$1,500,000 for his new steam yacht, the Nakoda, a ship 236 feet long and marvelously decorated; described as the last word in modern luxury and as Mr. Fisher's "pleasure boat." Mr. Fisher can sail away from the scene of his triumph and his conflict, or the conflict of the workers who seek living wages and decent working conditions. If this gentleman, sitting in the cool shade of awnings on deck, surrounded by his happy party, has even seen the interior of the dwellings of the workers who have made this wealth possible for him; if he has seen and looked, with understanding eyes, then, to "if" again, if he is human, a flicker of doubt will pass through his mind. If he is human.

DAYLIGHT SAVING LAW

Announcement has come from the office of the Secretary of State at Sacramento to the effect that sufficient signatures have been filed to put the matter of a daylight saving law on the ballot in order to have the voters of the State determine whether or not they favor such a course in California. Thus the proponents of that scheme, by spending a large amount of money, have been able to induce enough people to sign up to gain their ends insofar as a decision by the people is concerned, and the only fear that need be entertained is that these same interests may spend sufficient money in the approaching campaign to deceive a majority of the people as to their real purpose and thereby persuade many to vote against their own best interests on this question.

Who wants this law, anyway? Labor has been for years definitely against it. Agriculture does not want it. School people are opposed to it. Hotel and restaurant people know it would be harmful to their business. The amusement industries declare that it would spell irretrievable loss to them, as was proven when the plan was tried out during the war.

Usually when there is a demand for any such change in conditions we find some public welfare organization sponsoring it, but what do we find in the case of the so-called daylight saving law? The agitation for it comes very largely from one source—the stock gamblers who want to inconvenience the whole population of the State so that they may have an additional hour to gamble on the Eastern stock markets. Here is to be found the real reason for all the agitation that is going on in California for moving the clock back. However, none of the agitators are frank enough to admit the source from which their desire springs, nor will those circulating the petitions tell their victims the source from which they derive their pay.

If industry wants to start an hour earlier in the morning there is now nothing to prevent it from doing so. If farmers desire to get out into the fields at sunrise they need not turn the clock back or ahead in an effort to deceive themselves, because they are free to act precisely as they please in the premises. If the merchant feels that getting up earlier and going to bed sooner would help him there is no one to deny him the right to follow his inclinations to his heart's desire. If parents think that "early to bed and early to rise will make their children healthy, wealthy and wise," no one will object to them putting their theory into actual practice without interfering with the hands of the clocks in other people's homes. These being facts, it must be clear to everybody that none of these elements is responsible for the attempt to get a law on the statute books that will compel the entire population of the State to join in the move to make otherwise honest clocks indulge in prevarication.

The truth is that no responsible body of citizens is at all interested in bringing about any such change as the stockbrokers are attempting to foist upon the people of California for their own benefit. It is also true that if the facts of the situation can be put in possession of the people the result will be the overwhelming defeat of the attempt of selfish interests to inconvenience the great mass of the people in order that they may have more time to carry on their manipulations of the stock market.

The adoption of their plan would undoubtedly result in further menacing industrial progress and business stability at a time when everybody is entertaining the hope that things may get better commercially and industrially in order that the thousands now suffering may be given an opportunity to live like human beings ought to live in a land of plenty. There are always those in our midst who care not if they take the joy out of life for others so long as they gain advantage for themselves, and this is just that sort of an effort. The people must be informed of the real purpose of the daylight saving scheme and there will then be no doubt as to the action they will take on election day.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Once again it is necessary to pin a medal on Colonel Charles Augustus Lindbergh. He has taken a crack at the cheap and tawdry press of New York. Newspapers that "have no serious purpose" are not to be "co-operated with" by him. In this stand the flying colonel is displaying about as much courage as he showed on the flight to Paris. It isn't easy to stand up against the sensational press. When pictures of the Lindbergh baby were made public they were given out by the colonel. He took the pictures and gave to each fortunate agency a different picture so that they might be copyrighted. Five New York newspapers got no baby pictures. A great many thought this was spite work, but it was nothing of the kind. It was an expression of a tremendously sincere purpose—almost a quixotic purpose.

* * *

Marlen Pew, the editor of Editor and Publisher, journal of newspaperdom, reveals what was back of this seeming favoritism in the matter of pictures. Pew writes about a conversation between himself and Colonel Lindbergh over the matter of cheap newspapers. Pew describes Lindbergh's long conversation as modest, sincere, almost philosophical, in which the Lindbergh voice was never raised above normal. His position was that of a citizen protesting against an evil in public life. "There is not a boastful, self-assertive, conceited atom in him," Pew writes, "yet I have known few men possessed of greater determination, fixed purpose and calm assurance." Lindbergh values good newspapers—what he calls the "constructive press," and speaks of its "remarkable liberality" in dealing with his work. But of such as the five New York newspapers with which he refuses to have relations he minces no words. These, he said, Mrs. Lindbergh and he could not "co-operate with and maintain our self-respect." Their practices he termed "contemptible." He termed them "a social drag," a "waste of time" and non-constructive, having "no serious purpose."

* * *

It is not in Lindbergh to be superficial and it seems to be his nature that he cannot encourage or condone the superficial, which does not mean that he is dull, lacks wit or dislikes fun, because he is the complete reverse of dull, few wits are keener, and he loves fun. But he has a sense of values and a sense of proportion. Few have made a cleaner analysis of cheap, sensational American newspaperdom. There is no lack of evidence of the admiration and affection held by the American people and particularly young people for this knight of the air. It is recorded that in a recent examination a class of youngsters, asked what they wanted most to know about, put Lindbergh at the head of the list, ranking Lincoln and Washington second and third. If American youth admires the courage and the adventure of Lindbergh it also can profitably admire his mental qualities, his denunciation of the cheap and shoddy and tawdry.

Pew writes that the colonel doesn't exactly feel sure that he can reform the newspapers he condemns, but he knows he can make his protest. These newspapers that to him have been "disgusting" and "humiliating" at least do not get his encouragement. His protest is made "against such journalism in behalf of other persons who are similarly plagued and cannot defend themselves." This healthy, clean-minded resentment against a type of American journalism rampant in New York and Chicago and more or less imitated in many cities is one of the most inspiring and encouraging developments of late. And it lacks all of the elements of preaching. To none is it more valuable than to wage earners.

WIT AT RANDOM

She—Jane was entertaining her boy friend last night when some roughneck threw a brick through the window.

He—My gosh, did it do any damage?

She—The darn thing hit Jane in the neck and knocked out three of her boy friend's teeth.

While visiting a friend's home recently I overheard his little girl saying her prayers before going to bed. This is what she said in part:

"I thank God I gave some of my candies to my little brother."

"I thank God I gave some of my candies to my mother and daddy."

"And I thank God there was some left."

"Mama," asked little Betty Riley, "if I grow up and marry, will I have a husband like papa?"

"Yes, dear."

"And if I don't marry, will I be an old maid like Aunt Lizzie?"

"Yes, darlin'."

"Well, mama," offered Betty, after some reflection; "it's a hell of a world for us women, isn't it?"

A friend was showing a Scotsman round his cutlery factory. "Here's a souvenir for you, Mac," he said, when the visit was over, and handed him a pocket knife. "But," he added, "You'll have to give me a penny for it, so it cannot cut our friendship."

With some reluctance the Scot searched his pockets and at last produced a nickel.

"Have ye got change?" he asked, anxiously.

"Sorry," replied his friend. "I'm afraid I haven't."

Mac thought for a minute. "Then ye can just gie me four more knives," he said.—*Forbes Magazine*.

He had proposed and the girl had turned him down.

"Ah, well," he sighed dejectedly, "I suppose I'll never marry now."

The girl couldn't help laughing a little, she was so flattered.

"You silly boy!" she said. "Because I've turned you down, that doesn't mean that other girls will do the same."

"Of course it does," he returned with a faint smile. "If you won't have me, who will?"—Answers.

The prosecuting attorney was examining a Negro witness.

"Now, Tom," he said, "tell us what you know about this fight."

"Well, boss," began Tom, "I thinks—"

"I don't want to know what you think. Tell us what you know."

"I thinks," said Tom, as he began again.

"I told you not to tell us what you think."

"But, boss," said Tom, apologetically, "I ain't no lawyer. I can't talk without thinking."

The runner was as safe as a quart of grape-juice at a college prom.

The second baseman couldn't catch a cold in Siberia.

Whoosis lifted a fly that was higher than a diamond necklace at Tiffany's.

The umpire was blinder than an earth-worm in a London fog.

The home team got more runs than a pair of silk stockings in a bramble patch.

The game was tighter than a Pullman car window.

The twirler had as many curves as Ziegfeld's chorus.

The stands were as crowded as a sophomore's runabout.—Judge.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What is labor's slogan for the coming political campaign?

A.—"We will not vote for a candidate for Congress who is opposed to a law prohibiting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes."

Q.—When and where will the next convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor be held?

A.—At Springfield, beginning Monday, September 15th.

Q.—What is "idle money"?

A.—This is an expression sometimes used for out-of-work benefits paid by trade unions or public authorities to workers temporarily unemployed.

Q.—Is there a State federation of labor in every State?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How does labor regard the yellow dog contract, by which a worker promises not to join a trade union?

A.—The American Federation of Labor holds that such contracts are void as against public policy, that they are signed under duress and coercion, and that they have no place in this nation's democratic institutions.

LIMIT OUTPUT TO BOOST PROFITS.

Employer economists have yelped themselves hoarse in condemnation of the alleged "restriction of output" by trade unionists to maintain a reasonable price for the use of their labor power.

It is remarkable what a change comes over the spirit of the economists when output restriction is adopted by employers for the exclusive benefit of investors who "earn" their living by clipping coupons and endorsing dividend checks.

The advantages of restriction of output for the benefit of employers and investors is described by Alfred J. Williams in an article in the *Annalist*, the "journal of finance, commerce and banking," published by the New York Times Company, on the "co-operative control of crude petroleum output."

Owners of the petroleum industry, Mr. Williams declares, have been struggling for years to gain control of the supply of the raw material in the oil industry—crude petroleum. Why have they sought this control? To pay higher wages and shorten the hours of labor of men who do the work? Not at all. According to Mr. Williams the prospect of adequate restriction of output is bright and "will work for greater stabilization of earnings and security values."

The owners of some of the oil wells have reduced the output 50 per cent. Present work centers around bringing the recalcitrant operators, usually small ones, into the voluntary agreements. "Success for the movement will tend to stabilize prices and earnings," concludes Mr. Williams, "and should be a welcome factor in the situation from the point of view of the investor in oil securities."

An old lady walked into a judge's office.

"Are you the judge of the reprobates?" she inquired.

"I am the judge of probate," replied his honor.

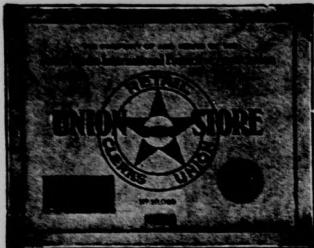
"Well, that's it, I expect," she answered. "You see, my husband died detested and left several little infidels and I want to be their executioner."

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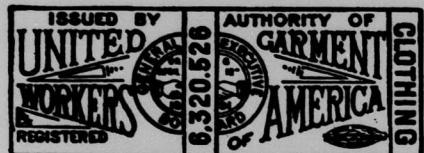
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday
Evening, August 1, 1930.

Called to order at 8 P. M., by President Baker.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell reported having suffered an accident, and Henry Heidelberg appointed secretary pro tem.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed, noting an additional report of Bottlers No. 293 as having furnished the Council with a list of its membership as means of advertising unfair concerns.

Credentials—From Operating Engineers No. 64, Richard Patterson, A. P. Zimmerman, David A. Richardson, W. R. Towne, V. Howard. Milk Wagon Drivers—Geo. Freeman vice Frank J. McGovern. Teamsters 85—James E. Wilson vice John P. McLaughlin. Sailors' Union, Andrew J. Furuseth vice George Larsen. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Tracy D. Cartland vice George D. McLaughlin. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Retail Shoe Salesmen 410, giving a list of signed shoe stores in Mission street: Benders at 2412, Karl's at 2310, Douglas at 2611, and Gallenkamps at 2050, 2300, 3383 and 4500. From President Green of the American Federation of Labor, transmitting 100 copies of pamphlet "Yellow Dog Contracts—Menace to American Liberties."

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage Agreement of Sausage Makers No. 203.

Report of Executive Committee—Controversy

between Pucci Brothers and Milk Wagon Drivers, referred to the Secretary for adjustment. Dealing with motion passed by previous meeting of Council that committee pass on and recommend an increase in salaries of the employees of the Council, committee found and recommended as proper an advance of ten dollars a week for the employees in the office: Secretary John A. O'Connell, Legal Adviser Theo. Johnson, and Assistant Secretary Sarah S. Hagan.

Reports of Unions—Bottlers 293—Hollywood ginger ale and products of the Company, Pomo, Moco, Orange Drink and Fruit Juices, are unfair. Journeymen Tailors have signed up Cab Tailors, 245 3d street. Teamsters 85, are prosecuting vigorously boycott against Modesto and Challenge brands of butter, and the Joint Council are financially supporting the striking milk drivers in Modesto. Ornamental Plasterers, conditions in the trade are bad, and desire Board of Trustees of the War Memorial to patronize local firms. Hatters, business is slow, ask demand for label. Auto Mechanics ask demand for their label. Electrical Workers 151, complain that the merger of the P. G. and E. and the Great Western Power Co. is resulting in lay-off of all classes of employees. Milk Wagon Drivers find inroad of non-licensed milk dealers distributing milk from antiquated vehicles. Culinary Unions, advise to keep out of Foster's Lunch Places. Motion Picture Operators, reported court proceedings during last week.

Trade Union Promotional League—The Ladies' Auxiliary is doing good work, are laying in supply of women's silk stockings with the union label, and selling quantities of same.

Special Committees—Special Committee on Campaign for the Power Bonds recommended that committee be authorized to visit the labor unions and enlist their moral and financial support in an endeavor to win the pending bond election; that Council issue a circular letter on the subject, calling for donations, and issue credentials to committee, and that secretary act in conjunction with committee in carrying out the recommendations. Concurred in.

Report of Joint Labor Day Committee—Contained a recommendation that hereafter committee meet every Saturday evening until Labor Day. Concurred in.

Non-Partisan Political Committee—Report of proceedings and recommendations of convention held in the Labor Temple, Saturday evening July 26th, read and a motion was made and seconded that the recommendations for endorsement be taken up seriatim; amendment made and seconded that the whole matter be laid over for one week.

Call for the previous question being made and motion to close debate having been carried by practically unanimous standing vote; motion was then made and carried that the motion to postpone for one week be decided by a roll call vote.

The roll was called by the secretary pro tem, and as each name was called the delegate voted for or against postponement, and his vote tallied by the assistant secretary. The assistant secretary reported and the chair announced that 102 votes were cast in favor of postponement and 90 against.

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postponement of further action until next regular meeting of the Council.

Election Committee—Reported the result of election for delegates to the Marysville convention of the California State Federation of Labor as follows: Total vote cast 191, of which 16 were found scattering and not counted as failing to conform to the rules of election; 120 votes were counted for Roe H. Baker, 132 for Wm. Rhys, and 99 votes for Thomas Rotell. The two delegates receiving the highest number of votes were declared elected, to-wit: Roe H. Baker and William Rhys.

Receipts—\$547.10. Expenses—\$211.49.

Council adjourned at 10:45 P. M.

Fraternally submitted,

HENRY HEIDELBERG, Secretary pro tem.

UNEMPLOYED STARVE.

"Prevailing absence of protection against unemployment, either through systematic measures of prevention or unemployment insurance, reflects discredit on all those responsible for the operation of large-scale enterprises," declares the Railway Labor Executives' Association, composed of the chief executives of all the standard railroad labor organizations.

"It is time to say bluntly that there is something fundamentally wrong with an industrial system whereby workers are deprived of their subsistence in order that security holders may continue to draw unearned income," the statement continues. "The proposition that idle men must starve in order that idle property may earn returns is indefensible. Underfed children produce a greater social loss than underpriced stocks and bonds."

The association insists that if business executives refuse to voluntarily remedy the unemployment evil organized labor will demand that responsibility for protecting the livelihood of workers be imposed upon employers by law.

UNEMPLOYMENT RESERVES.

Distribution is invariably described as industry's major problem. It isn't. Industry's supreme problem is how to give employment to all able and willing to work. A secondary problem is how to provide for employees no longer capable of working. How many industrial leaders in this or any other country have ever felt a direct personal responsibility for finding a solution for national unemployment? How many heads of corporations have felt their responsibility extended beyond that owed their stockholders? How many of them have done anything to institute adequate study of the problem? Has "capital" given convincing proof that it realizes that its very existence depends upon its ability to provide others reasonable means to earn an existence? How many employers have considered their relationship to the whole capitalistic scheme of things and the obligation resting upon them to so act as to insure its continuance?

One Forbes reader has made a suggestion worthy of prompt consideration: On top of providing corporate reserves for depreciation, sinking funds, interest, dividends and other purposes beneficial to the security owners set up a wage reserve, an employment reserve, to be drawn upon whenever wage payments fall below a certain minimum.

Of course, it is easy to theorize. It is easy to preach to employers, executives and others about the lovely things they should do for workers; but how to find the wherewithal to distribute more to workers at a time like this, when most managers are sweating to make ends meet, is another matter. Hard facts and figures cannot be ignored. Just what should be done in each case cannot be dogmatically laid down. It is a problem calling for the exercise of the highest order of business statesmanship.

Will industry, however, be able to defend indefinitely its failure to provide wage reserves when it takes care to provide every other imaginable kind of reserve?—Forbes Magazine.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.
American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Castro Theatre.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Royal Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone MARKET 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market, Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 148 Alton.

Chamfers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg. Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3220 East 16th, Oakland, Calif.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market. Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings at Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Room 842, Pacific Building.

Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason. Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday, 273 Golden Gate avenue.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Avenue.

Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Ferry Building.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Morahan, 765 Page.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.

Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.

Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—112 Valencia.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: James H. Ford of the carpenters, Charles E. Smith of the teamsters, H. C. Morris of the printers, Henry O'Neill of the asphalt workers.

William Rhys and Roe H. Baker were elected delegates to the Marysville convention of the State Federation of Labor at the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night.

The Molders' Union gave an entertainment and jinks in the banquet room of the Labor Temple last Saturday night. The affair was largely attended and highly enjoyed by all.

The Sausage Makers' Union presented a new wage scale and working agreement to the Labor Council last Friday night and, under the rules, it was referred to the Executive Committee for study and report.

From now until Labor Day the Labor Day Committee will meet every Saturday evening in the Labor Temple at 8 o'clock to complete the program and work out details of the celebration.

The following delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: From Operating Engineers No. 64, Richard Patterson, A. P. Zimmerman, David A. Richardson, W. R. Towne, V. Howard. Milk Wagon Drivers, Geo. Freeman vice Frank J. McGovern. Teamsters 85, James E. Wilson vice John P. McLaughlin. Sailors Union, Andrew J. Furuseth vice George Larsen. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, Tracy D. Cartland vice George D. McLaughlin.

Federal employees are receiving a raise in pay of \$60 to \$100 a month through the provisions of the Welch bill, announced President Luther C. Steward of the Federal Employees' Union, who arrived in San Francisco recently from Washington. Steward and Representative Richard Welch, father of the pay bill, explained its provisions at the monthly meeting of the Federal Employees' Union in Native Sons Hall.

The proposition that idle men must starve in order that idle property may earn returns is indefensible and if business executives will not voluntarily accept their responsibility to protect the livelihood of their employees, organized labor will demand legislation to force them to do so, the chief executives of the railroad labor organizations declared in a statement issued following a meeting at Cleveland.

The cost of living in the United States decreased an average of 2.8 per cent in the six months' period from December, 1929, to June, 1930, according to data collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor in its semi-annual survey in thirty-two cities.

A permanent national council on building construction, representing the various branches of this industry and allied agencies of finance, was created in Chicago at a meeting presided over by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the National Building Survey Conference, which was called at the suggestion of President Hoover after the business recession last fall.

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A committee on which the American Federation of Labor will be represented will be appointed to advise Government departments on methods for the revision of the statistical service and to establish a system of co-operation between Government departments and business, President Hoover announced on July 29th.

Francis Drake, who is so well known to the members of the local trade union movement through his long activities therein as a member of Typographical Union No. 21, was re-elected vice-president of the Los Angeles Police Commission at the organization meeting of that body Monday.

At the session of the entire general executive board of the International Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers at Cincinnati headquarters recently, John Gavin, of Toronto local No. 304, was elected as a board member in place of John D. Corcoran, who passed away some months ago after a long service in behalf of the organization. Emil Muri of San Francisco, board member for the coast, attended and acted as chairman of several sessions.

President Hoover announces the creation of a fact-finding committee to investigate unemployment and unemployment relief measures. The official announcement states that the members of the committee will include representatives of the "American Federation of Labor, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association, the Industrial Conference Board, the railway employees and other local organizations, the National Bureau of Economic Research, the Committee on Economic Changes, and other economic bodies." William M. Steuart, director of the census; Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner of labor statistics, and a representative of the Department of Agriculture will be ex-officio members of the committee.

STEREOTYERS' CONVENTION.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, in convention in Indianapolis, Ind., defeated a five-day week proposal, with only one dissenting vote.

The resolution was introduced by Percy Blake of Seattle, Wash. It proposed an absolute maximum of five days each week. The laws committee, headed by Leon Deveve of New York, proposed a substitute resolution that would permit local unions to negotiate a five-day week if they so desired.

The convention decided that the constitution already gave the local unions that right and the amendment was withdrawn and the original proposal voted on, and defeated.

Another resolution that provided the union should accept no apprentice for five years because of the shortage of work, was introduced by Mr. Blake. This was defeated also.

Cleveland, Ohio, was selected as the convention city for 1932. The 1931 convention will be held in Toronto, Canada, according to selection made in 1929.

CARPENTERS FIGHT WAGE DECREASES.

The Bellar Construction Company of Los Angeles recently secured a contract from the Fox West Coast Theatre Corporation to build a theatre in Bakersfield. The construction company took advantage of the unemployment situation and engaged carpenters for from \$5 to \$8, the local scale being \$9 for eight hours, and established other anti-union working conditions. The carpenters' local union and the Kern County Labor Council have placed both concerns on the unfair list.

SOUP LINES IN OKLAHOMA.

"Unless some action is taken before winter, thousands of unemployed workers in Oklahoma will have to be fed in soup lines," declares State Labor Commissioner W. A. Murphy, in a statement on the unemployment situation.

Commissioner Murphy visualizes the situation as one in which the responsibility is on the employers. He sees that under our present system of production the employers are the ones who buy the ability of the workers to produce commodities and perform service. It is also the employers who refuse to buy this labor power and thus throw the workers into the streets without jobs. He therefore looks to business men assisted by State officials as the ones who must be relied upon to provide the remedy for the nation-wide mismanagement of business executives.

But in the same breath the Commissioner suggests the weakness of relying on business men to adequately meet the unemployment problem. "Most business men seem to have the idea that the situation will work itself out," he says. "The machine age and the age of mergers have brought about a condition different from that heretofore experienced. Classes of skilled labor have been released that never before sought aid of employment agencies."

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

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